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**AGENCY PARTICIPATION IN THE
NATIONAL DEFENSE EXECUTIVE RESERVE PROGRAM**

1. Executive Order 10660, 15 February 1956, directs the establishment of a National Defense Executive Reserve composed of persons selected from the civilian economy and from government to be trained for employment in the Federal government during periods of emergency. The Director, Office of Defense Mobilization, is named to institute and administer the program and to designate agencies of the government for participation. (Att. 1)
2. Defense Mobilization Order 1-21, issued on 23 February 1956 by the Director, Office of Defense Mobilization, contains general guidance for the departments and agencies having major mobilization responsibilities as to establishment of units of the Executive Reserve. (Att. 2) It contains statements on the sources for personnel, nature of agreements to be obtained from individuals, security clearance, training programs, and an explanation as to the nature of exemptions from the various conflict of interest statutes. It limits the number of reservists to those for which there is a demonstrable need in essential mobilization functions. The order also provides for a central roster of reservists to be maintained by the Civil Service Commission.
3. Agency participation in the ODM program is affected by the following considerations:
 - a. Informal discussion with ODM reveals that they are thinking in terms of GS-15 and above, although this is not a hard and fast rule. Their order reads "persons qualified to participate in an executive capacity".
 - b. The ODM order provides for the establishment of a formal training program for reservists and for possible audits of such a program by ODM. An annual report on the unit's state of readiness would be submitted to the Director, ODM.
 - c. Security factors are involved since the order calls for the maintenance of a central roster by the Civil Service Commission. It is doubtful that this Agency could participate in the program without a waiver of this requirement.
 - d. Members of the proposed reserve who are not full-time government employees are permitted to receive transportation and per diem not to exceed \$15 in lieu of subsistence while away from their homes or regular places of business for purposes of participating in the training program. This is a nominal sum compared to consultant remuneration.
4. A review of Agency requirements as indicated in mobilization planning accomplished to date reveals the following:

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a. If it is decided to participate in the ODM program, there would probably be two elements of the overall CIA civilian reserve: one for executive civilian reservists and the other for specialist civilian reservists.

b. Proposed DD/P expansion in the field is largely military in nature. Plans for DD/P headquarters expansion, based on incomplete returns received only from the Senior Staffs, reflect limited needs for additional executive talent.

c. DD/I headquarters planning calls mostly for civilians at levels required to intensify current functions and permit 24-hour operation in some cases. The establishment of new organizational units and expansion in executive personnel is at a minimum.

d. Proposed DD/S headquarters expansion does not to date involve new major units. In the case of the Office of Communications, a three-fold expansion is requested to be composed of military and civilian specialists. On a smaller scale, the Office of Personnel, the Office of Logistics, and the Office of Security have indicated increased military requirements with little expansion at the executive level.

e. The Agency's need for new executive talent would be increased proportionately if there were a decision to release senior civilians to the military services for duty.

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